(B) UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Deficiency in percentage of Muslims in Gazetted Ranks.

Q.—2. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) whether it is not a fact that the percentage of Muslims in the gazetted appointments in the State is far below the percentage of Muslims to the total population in the State;

(*b*) if so, the steps they are taking to make up the deficiency?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Bangalore Municipal Corporation Resolution re: Revision of Food Policy of Government.

Q.—3. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have perused the resolution passed unanimously by the Bangalore Municipal Corporation at its special meeting on 20th February 1951, urging the Government to revise their food policy that had led to a cut in the ration scales and to the stepping up of issue prices of food-grains in the State;

(*b*) if so, their reaction on the said resolution?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Home Minister).—

(*a*) They are aware of the resolution from the press reports.

(*b*) The cut in rations is temporary and has been imposed under the directions of the Government of India. The circumstances necessitating the increase in prices have been fully explained in the Press Note already issued. (A copy of the Press Note is enclosed below).

With compliments of the
Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore. BANGALORE, 10th February 1951

PRESS NOTE

REVISION OF SCALES OF RATIONS AND THE SALE PRICES OF FOODGRAINS.

The present scale of rations is as noted below:—

	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
	(Ozs. per head per day)			
(i) "A" Class ...	5·5	4·0	...	9 5
(ii) "B" Class ...	2 4	3 8	5·8	12 0
(iii) Heavy Manual Labour.	2·4	3·8	8·8	15·0
(iv) Plantation Labour.	5·5	4·0	4·5	12 0
(v) Staple Wheat Eaters.	...	9 5	...	9·5

In view of the anticipated deficit in Food Stocks due to various causes, the Ministry of Food, Government of India, directed that the scale of over-all rations may be reduced to nine ozs., heavy, manual labour alone being allowed an extra four ozs. In view of the fact that the "B" Class cardholders in the State belong mostly to labour class who will not come under the category of the heavy manual labour, the Government of India having regard to the conditions of this class of rationed population in the State, have very kindly consented to allow them, as a special case, an over-all ration of 10 ozs. the ration with regard to the "A" Class cardholders and staple wheat-eaters being limited to the over-all scale of 9 ozs The revised scale of rations that will be allowed, issued with effect from 12th February 1951, is noted below:—

	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Total
	(Ozs. per head per day)			
"A" Class ...	5·5	3·5	...	9·0
"B" Class ...	2·4	1·0	6 6	10·0
Heavy Manual Labour,	2 4	1·0	9·6	13·0
Plantation Labour...	5 5	1·0	2·5	9·0
Staple Wheat Eaters.	...	9 0	...	9·0

(Children below eight years of age will be allowed half the above Scale of rations).

Mysore is the only State in India which has been subsidising the sale of locally procured food-grains in addition to bearing subsidy on the imported foodgrains. The entire subsidy was being borne by the State till October 1948. Thereafter the Government of India were pleased to

share 50 per cent of the subsidy on imported foodgrains till financial integration in April 1950 when the subsidy was increased to 75 per cent as in the case of other P rt "A" States. This subsidy is in addition to the charges on the administration of the Food Supplies Department which alone works at the rate of about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The subsidy on foodgrains alone in 1948-49 and 1949-50, excluding the cost of administration of the Food Department, amounted to Rs. 1 50,61.703 and Rs., 1,26,00,000, respectivey. So far, the State has sustained loss to the extent of about Rs. 8,50 00,000 in the shape of subsidy and the administration charges of the Food Department and in the present financi l position it is no longer possible for this Government to bear these losses from General Revenues. The neighbouring States have not been incurring any such losses and the prices of foodgrain s are fixed on the principle of "service at cost", including the cost of Administration charges. The selling prices of foodgrains therefore in the neighbouring States have always been higher than those prevailing in the State. It is against this backgr und that this Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, revised the issue prices of foodgrains as follows, with effect from 1st August 1950, the revision of prices being confined only to rice and millets.—

Rice ...	I Variety ...	2¼	seers per rupee.
	II Variety ...	2¼	Do
Millets ...	... ...	4½	Do

Even these prices were substantially lower and they compare very favourably with the corresponding prices in the neighbouring States.

The position has considerably worsened since. The financial position, on the one hand, and the reduction in subsidy from the Centre due to a revision of their policy on the other, necessitate a further slight rise in the issue prices. This position was brought out prominently during the recent food debate in the Legislative Assembly. The House was definitely of opinion that the food operations in the State should be carried on on the basis of "Service at Cost". It has therefore been decided to enhance slightly the retail issue prices of foodgrains as follows:—

(1) Rice : I Variety	...	2 seers per rupee.
(2) Rice : II Variety	...	2 3/8 seers per rupee.
(3) Milo and Millets	...	4½ seers per rupee
(4) Wheat	...	Re. 0-6-8 per seer.

The above prices fixed are not only within the ceiling prices allowed by the Government of India for Mysore and Bangalore Cities but also compare favourably with the prevailing prices in the neighbouring States of Bombay and Madras and most other States in India.

(P. N. No. 263/10-2-1951/XX. 7401-7500)

Seaport for Mysore.

Q.—4. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have been in correspondence with the Government of India about a seaport for Mysore;

(*b*) if so, the result?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA** (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—

(*a*) Yes, till June 1948.

(*b*) West-Cost Major Port Development Committee constituted by the Government of India for the purpose, gave up the idea of selecting Bhatkal as a seaport in favour of Malpe, as prospective harbour, after thorough deliberations on all the aspects of the case.

River valley scheme.

Q.—5. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have under consideration any river valley scheme of the type of the Tennesee Valley Authority of America or of the Damodar Valley Project in India;

(*b*) if so, the scheme under contemplation?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Home Minister).—

(*a*) No such river valley scheme is under consideration.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*a*) above.

Recommendations of the Committee for better conservation of water in the K. R. S. Reservoir.

Q.—6. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have taken any tangible steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Krishnarajasagara Special Committee of 1950,